

REMARKS

Claims 1-54 and 57 were pending.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 9-11, 14-16, 22, 25, 26, 35, 36, 40, 43, and 44 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. (US 5,732,349) in view of Pfeffer et al. (US 6,529,728). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 1 recites “a system for updating location dependent information stored in a memory of a portable electronic device.” The system includes “a plurality of base stations, each of said plurality of base stations being located in a portal at a respective geographic location such that passengers passing through said portal will come in close proximity to said base station, and transmitting a radio signal including location specific information specific to said respective geographic location,” and “a transceiver in said portable electronic device,” “wherein when said portable electronic device comes into close proximity of one of said plurality of base stations, said portable electronic device automatically receives said radio signal from said one of said plurality of base stations, said location specific information is received by said transceiver and provided to a microprocessor in said portable electronic device, and based on said location specific information in said radio signal updates said location dependent information stored in said memory of said portable electronic device.”

Sanpei et al. discloses a portable telephone communication system. Communication is initiated when a calling telephone transmits a channel connection request to a corresponding base station connected to a network. Communication control is governed by a radio signal from the base station. An area code contained in the radio signal from the base station is stored in a memory of a CPU in the portable telephone. Thus, Sanpei et al. merely stores the area code. Sanpei et al. does not teach or suggest “a system for *updating location dependent information* stored in a memory of a portable electronic device” which includes “a plurality of base stations, each of said plurality of base stations being located in a

portal at a respective geographic location such that passengers passing through said portal will come in close proximity to said base station, and transmitting a radio signal including location specific information specific to said respective geographic location,” “wherein when said portable electronic device comes into close proximity of one of said plurality of base stations, said portable electronic device automatically receives said radio signal from said one of said plurality of base stations, said location specific information is received by said transceiver and provided to a microprocessor in said portable electronic device, and based on said location specific information in said radio signal updates said location dependent information stored in said memory of said portable electronic device.” Sanpei et al. does not anticipate or render obvious claim 1, and its dependent claims 2, 6, 9-11, and 14.

Pfeffer et al. does not cure the deficiencies of Sanpei et al. Pfeffer et al. discloses a portable communication unit that automatically initiates communication within a wireless local area network. The wireless local area network is located in a building, for example, as shown in Fig. 3. Communication between the portable unit and the network includes a registration process in which the information needs of the portable device are determined. Once the registration process and the needs determination are completed, information profiles are downloaded to the portable unit. Pfeffer et al. does not teach or suggest “a system for updating location dependent information stored in a memory of a portable electronic device” that includes “a plurality of base stations, each of said plurality of base stations being located in a portal at a respective geographic location such that passengers passing through said portal will come in close proximity to said base station, and transmitting a radio signal including location specific information specific to said respective geographic location,” “wherein when said portable electronic device comes into close proximity of one of said plurality of base stations, said portable electronic device automatically receives said radio signal from said one of said plurality of base stations, said location specific information is received by said transceiver and provided to a microprocessor in said portable electronic device, and based on said location specific information in said radio signal updates said location dependent

information stored in said memory of said portable electronic device.” Consequently, the cited prior art to Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. do not anticipate or render obvious the invention of claim 1.

Further, there is no motivation in the prior art to combine the references and arrive at the present invention as particularly recited, absent an improper reliance on applicant’s disclosure. Sanpei et al. discloses a base station communication system, while Pfeffer et al. discloses a wireless local area network. No motivation exists in either Sanpei et al. or Pfeffer et al. to replace or modify either reference’s communication system with that of the other. On the contrary, the system disclosed by Sanpei et al. would no longer function as intended if converted to a wireless local area network, as suggested by the Examiner. Further, the proposed combination of Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. would have no need for geographic location information, or for updating the geographic location information as the result of a passenger passing through a portal. Further, even if the references were properly combinable, the combination does not produce the claimed invention. On the contrary, the combination provides, at best, a phone having both base station and wireless local area network capabilities, but not the claimed invention. Claim 1, and its dependent claims 2-14, and 58-61 are submitted as being patentable over the cited prior art to Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al.

Independent claim 15 recites a portable electronic device including “a processor,” “a memory coupled to said processor, said memory storing location dependent information,” and “a receiver coupled to said processor, said receiver automatically receiving radio signals when said portable electronic device comes into range of one of a plurality of base stations, said radio signals including location specific information specific to a geographic location, said receiver providing said location specific information to said processor,” “wherein said processor in response to automatically receiving said location specific information from said receiver updates said location dependent information stored in said memory based on said location specific information.”

Sanpei et al. discloses a portable telephone in which a mode of communication is controlled in response to an area code received in a radio signal from a base station connected to a network. Sanpei et al. discloses that communication is initiated when the portable telephone transmits a channel connection request to a corresponding base station. A downloaded area code is stored in a CPU of the portable telephone. Sanpei et al. does not teach or suggest a portable electronic device including a memory coupled to a processor, "said memory storing location dependent information," and "a receiver coupled to said processor," "said receiver automatically receiving radio signals, when said portable electronic device comes into range of one of a plurality of base stations," "including location specific information specific to a geographic location," "wherein said processor in response to *automatically* receiving said location specific information from said receiver updates said location dependent information stored in said memory based on said location specific information." Sanpei et al. does not anticipate or render obvious claim 15, and its dependent claims 16-29, 62 and 63.

Pfeffer et al. does not cure the deficiencies of Sanpei et al. Pfeffer et al. discloses a portable communication unit of a wireless local area network. The wireless local area network is located in a building, for example, as shown in Fig. 3. Communication between the portable unit and the network includes a registration process in which information needs of the portable unit are determined. Once the registration process ends and the needs determination is completed, location-specific information is downloaded to the portable unit. Pfeffer et al. does not teach or suggest a portable electronic device in with "a receiver coupled to said processor, said receiver automatically receiving radio signals when said portable electronic device comes into range of one of a plurality of base stations, said radio signals including location specific information specific to a geographic location, said receiver providing said location specific information to said processor," "wherein said processor in response to automatically receiving said location specific information from said receiver updates said location dependent information stored in said memory based on said location

specific information.” Consequently, the cited prior art to Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. do not anticipate or render obvious the invention of claim 15.

Further, there is no motivation in the prior art to combine the references as suggested to arrive at the present invention as particularly recited, absent an improper reliance on applicant’s disclosure. Sanpei et al. discloses a base station telephone communication system, while Pfeffer et al. discloses a wireless local area network. There is no motivation to replace or modify either reference’s communication system with that of the other. On the contrary, the system disclosed by Sanpei et al. would no longer function as a wireless local area network, and would have no need for geographic location information. Further, even if the references were properly combinable, the combination does not produce the claimed invention. On the contrary, the combination provides, at best, a phone having both base station and wireless local area network capabilities, but not the claimed invention. Claim 15, and its dependent claims 16-29, 62 and 63 are submitted as being patentable over the cited prior art to Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al.

Independent claim 35 recites “a method for updating location dependent information stored in a memory of a portable electronic device,” including “receiving a radio signal automatically from a base station when said portable electronic device comes into range of said base station, said radio signal including location specific information specific to a geographic location in which said base station is situated,” and “updating said location dependent information stored in said memory based on said location specific information.”

Sanpei et al. discloses a telephone communication method in which a mode of communication in a portable telephone having a transceiver is controlled in response to an area code received in a radio signal from a base station connected to a network. Sanpei et al. discloses that communication is initiated when a calling telephone transmits a channel connection request to a corresponding base station. Sanpei et al. does not teach or suggest “a

method for updating location dependent information stored in a memory of a portable electronic device,” including “receiving a radio signal *automatically* from a base station when said portable electronic device comes into range of said base station, said radio signal including location specific information specific to a geographic location in which said base station is situated,” and “updating said location dependent information stored in said memory based on said location specific information.” Sanpei et al. does not anticipate or render obvious claim 35, and its dependent claims 36-45, 64, and 65.

Pfeffer et al. does not cure the deficiencies of Sanpei et al. Pfeffer et al. discloses a portable communication unit that automatically initiates communication within a wireless local area network. The wireless local area network is located in a building, for example, as shown in Fig. 3. Communication between the portable unit and the network includes a registration process in which the information needs of the portable device are determined. Once the registration process and the needs determination are completed, location-specific information is downloaded to the portable unit. Pfeffer et al. does not teach or suggest “a method for updating location dependent information stored in a memory of a portable electronic device,” including “receiving a radio signal automatically from a base station when said portable electronic device comes into range of said base station, said radio signal *including* location specific information specific to a geographic location in which said base station is situated,” and “updating said location dependent information stored in said memory based on said location specific information.” Consequently, the cited prior art to Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. does not anticipate or render obvious the invention of claim 35.

Further, there is no motivation in the prior art to combine the references as suggested to arrive at the present invention as particularly recited, absent an improper reliance on applicant’s disclosure. Sanpei et al. discloses a base station communication system, while Pfeffer et al. discloses a wireless local area network. No motivation exists in the cited prior art to replace or modify either reference’s communication system with that of the other. On the

contrary, the system disclosed by Sanpei et al. would no longer function as intended if converted to a wireless local area network, as suggested by the Examiner, and would have no need for geographic location information. Further, even if the references were properly combinable, the combination does not produce the claimed invention. On the contrary, the combination provides, at best, a phone having both base station and wireless local area network capabilities, but not the claimed invention. Claim 35, and its dependent claims 36-45, 64, and 65 are submitted as being patentable over the cited prior art to Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al.

Claims 5, 21, and 39 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Konno (US 6,282,431). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 5 depends from independent claim 1, claim 21 depends from independent claim 15, and claim 39 depends from claim 35. As discussed above, each of the independent claims 1, 15, and 35 is patentable over Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. Konno has been cited because Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. do not teach a clock. Konno discloses a telephone system with a time correcting method in which base stations are identified and time differentials between base stations are used to correct the present time on a portable phone. Konno does not cure the deficiencies of Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al., and does not provide the motivation lacking to combine the references are required for a *prima facie* obviousness rejection.

Claims 3, 7, 17-19, 23, 37, and 41 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Tomiyori (US 5,305,372). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claims 3 and 7 depend from independent claim 1, claims 17-19 and 23 depend from independent claim 15, and claims 37 and 41 depend from claim 35. As discussed above,

each of the independent claims 1, 15, and 35 is patentable over Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. do not disclose a speed dialing update capability. Tomiyori discloses a telephone system in which a user can manually enter the current location of a telephone. Tomiyori does not cure the deficiencies of Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al., and does not provide the motivation lacking to combine the references are required for a *prima facie* obviousness rejection.

Claims 4, 20, and 38 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Moon et al. (US 6,085,098). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 4 depends from independent claim 1, claim 20 depends from independent claim 15, and claim 38 depends from claim 35. As discussed above, each of the independent claims 1, 15, and 35 is patentable over Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. do not disclose a calendar update capability. Moon et al. discloses a portable device in which a location is established by GPS or by mapping, and associated software functions accordingly. Moon et al. does not cure the deficiencies of Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al., and does not provide the motivation lacking to combine the references are required for a *prima facie* obviousness rejection.

Claims 8, 24, and 42 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Nakamura (US 6,201,963). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 8 depends from independent claim 1, claim 24 depends from independent claim 15, and claim 42 depends from claim 35. As discussed above, each of the independent claims 1, 15, and 35 is patentable over Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. do not disclose a calendar update capability. Nakamura discloses a portable device in which a user interface can be altered based on a portable phone location. Time and date



information is displayed in a language, such as Japanese or English, corresponding to the phone's location, such as Japan or the United States, for example. A calendar update capability based on geographic location is not shown. Nakamura does not cure the deficiencies of Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al., and does not provide the motivation lacking to combine the references are required for a *prima facie* obviousness rejection.

Claims 12, 13, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 46, 49-50, 53, 54, and 57 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Siddiqui et al. (US 6,292,666). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claims 12 and 13 are dependent on claim 1. Claims 27 and 28 are dependent on claim 15. As discussed above, each of the independent claims 1 and 15 is patentable over Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al. do not disclose a GPS receiving capability. Siddiqui et al. discloses a portable device that updates location information based on the detection of a new satellite beam. Siddiqui et al. does not cure the deficiencies of Sanpei et al. and Pfeffer et al., and does not provide the motivation lacking to combine the references are required for a *prima facie* obviousness rejection.

Independent claim 30 recites a portable electronic device including “a processor,” a memory coupled to said processor, said memory storing information,” and “a global positioning satellite receiver coupled to said processor, said global positioning satellite receiver determining a current geographic position of said portable electronic device based on global positioning signals received directly from at least one satellite, said global positioning satellite receiver providing said current geographic position of said portable electronic device to said processor,” “wherein said processor in response to receiving said current geographic position of said portable electronic device automatically updates said information stored in said memory based on said current geographic position of said portable electronic device.”

Independent claim 46 recites “a method for updating information stored in a memory of a portable electronic device.” The method includes “determining a position of said portable electronic device based on signals received directly by said portable electronic device from at least one global positioning satellite,” “determining a geographic location of said portable electronic device based on said determined position,” and “updating said information stored in said memory based on said determined geographic location.”

Claims 34 and 49 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Siddiqui et al. and in view of Konno (US,282,431). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 34 depends from claim 30. Claim 49 depends from claim 46.

Claims 32, 47, and 51 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Siddiqui et al. as applied above and in view of Tomiyori (US 5,305,372). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 32 depends from claim 30. Claims 47 and 51 depend from claim 46.

Claims 33 and 48 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Siddiqui et al. and in view of Moon et al. (US 6,085,098). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 33 depends from claim 30. Claim 48 depends from claim 46.

Claim 52 is rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanpei et al. in view of Pfeffer et al. and in view of Siddiqui et al. and Nakamura. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 52 depends from claim 46.

Applicant notes that even though all of the claims stand rejected, no prior art has been applied specifically against claims 29 and 45.

In view of the above, each of the presently pending claims in this application is believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue.

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Respectfully submitted,

By 

Thomas J. D'Amico

Registration No.: 28,371

DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN &  
OSHINSKY LLP

2101 L Street NW

Washington, DC 20037-1526

(202) 785-9700

Attorney for Applicant